

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 8, 1793.

NICE, April 19.

W. E have just learnt that our troops have seized the enemy's camp a few leagues off Saoul, the only important post at the entrance of Piedmont. We took eight field pieces and all their tents. General Biron instantly went thither, and we are assured that a more important action is soon expected, which we hope will be as favourable to the cause of liberty.

April 20. Our army is still advancing into Piedmont. Yesterday they took possession of the enemy's camp, where they found the tents all standing, and took all the cannon and 300 prisoners, many of whom are now here.

MARSEILLES, May 1.

We are now tranquil—the tyranny under which we lived is destroyed. The commissioners of the convention, Bayle and Baisset, the authors of so many convulsions, have fled. The anarchists and clubs have either fled or are under arrest. We would have strangled them in their lurking place if they had not abandoned it—but we have contented ourselves with walling it up. We now breathe in peace, and the reign of the law is begun.

It appears from a letter of citizen Mackau, the minister of the republic at Naples, that the court of that kingdom is favourable to France.

The ecclesiastical state will not permit Frenchmen to travel through its dominions. One or two have been imprisoned, and another, who was on his way from Naples, returned. At Toulon preparations are making to revenge these insults, and it is expected the Marseillais will second them.

Department of the LOWER PYRENEES.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, May 3.

"The beginning of this month the Spaniards invaded our territory in force four leagues from this city—They surprised the camp at Sure, where we had about 2000 men. After a battle of two hours they put our small army to flight, took eight field pieces, and remained masters of the field.

"Our soldiers burnt every instrument of encampment. Bayonne is much alarmed, as we have only 1300 men in garrison, too small a number for what may be considered a principal key to the republic—especially as they are mostly undisciplined national guards. Our citadel is defended by only one company of cannoniers of Lot and Garonne—they are too inexperienced to defend so important a post.

"This should be known throughout the republic, that means may be devised to oppose an enemy much more formidable than we imagined.

"P. S. General Servan arrived yesterday—he is employed in rallying the fugitives, who are numerous—they are all ordered to join their respective corps."

JOCKRIM, (Department of the Lower Rhine) May 1.

Our patrols and scouting parties advanced this morning about day-break to Rheinzubern. Some small advanced parties near the gate fell in with a party of the enemy who were in ambush. A brisk fire immediately commenced. Our troops returned it, retreating to the principal detachment. The enemy, who were in great numbers, pursued, and our patrols, being too weak to give them battle on the plains, retired in good order as far as the entrance of a wood, under the protection of our light horse. Emboldened by this retreat, the enemy obliged our troops to retire within our advanced posts—our light infantry did not leave the wood which protected them from the enemy's cavalry, and by these means enabled our horse to pass the ravines. The enemy were then charged by our light infantry and the picket of mounted chassieurs of the 10th regiment, and were forced to retreat to Rheinzubern, from which place they were driven a second time. Their cavalry fled with precipitation, abandoning their infantry on the plain, who were cut to pieces after an obstinate resistance.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 15.

The administrative bodies of Bordeaux requested frigates to serve as convoy to some ships in that port destined for the West-Indies.

Two petitions were received from the municipality of Paris; the object of the first of which was, the continuation of the canal of Effre to Orleans, and that of the other an increase of the pay of the artillery.

Sillery requested that the clouds now hovering over his head, might be at length dissipated. "It is time," said he, "that the committee of public safety should declare, whether they have received any indications or proofs of my having corresponded with the enemies of the republic. If I am guilty, have lived too long:

If I am innocent, I ought to live free from suspicion."

The convention passed to the order of the day, as the committee of public safety were charged to give in a report on the affair of Philip Egalite.

A deputation from the sections de l'Observatoire du Finistère, des Sans Culottes, and du Pantheon, appeared at the bar, and made the following demands—

"That the declaration of the rights of man should be completed; a discussion of the constitution; the establishment of a national education; a law to oblige deputies to be present at important deliberations; an annual survey of all the provisions in the kingdom, that a maximum price be fixed upon the same; a general and uniform mode of recruiting; a fund for supporting the poor parents of the defenders of their country; that in filling up places in the administration, preference should be given to fathers of families; a repeal of that decree which declares calumnious the petition of the commune of Paris, for dismissing the twenty-two deputies; that a price should be set on the heads of the rebellious and fugitive Capets, and that the troops who receive pay should be replaced by the brave Sans Culottes."

A citizen from the section of the Pantheon requested that the troops in pay, both infantry and cavalry, who may be at Paris, and even the guard of the convention, should march to the frontiers at the head of the volunteers. The convention admitted the petitioners to file off through the hall, and referred their petitions to the committee of public safety, with orders to report upon them to-morrow.

Commissioners from the section of Bon Conseil gave an account of a resolution entered into yesterday by that section, by which each citizen engaged to make the convention be respected; to guaranty safety of all its members, and their liberty of opinion; and to secure the same liberty to, as well as the property of all the citizens. The petitioners were admitted to the honour of the sitting.

LETTER from general Chalbos to the minister of war.

"Fontenay le Peuple, May 16, 1793.

"Citizen Minister,

"A most complete victory has crowned the arms of the republic, in the plains of Fontenay le Peuple, and this last success gives a deep wound to the monster that distracted this portion of the republic.

"I was informed at twelve, that the army of the rebels was descending the hills which bound the plain, about half a league on the road of Chataigneraie. The brigadier-general Beaufranchat Dayat, commanding the army of Vende, having set off at seven with the representative of the people Angius, for Luçon, where their duty called them, I ordered my army out, and so disposed of it as to cover the city against the several attacks I foresaw. I placed my whole infantry of the centre at the orders of general Sandoz; the infantry of my right was commanded by citizen Dufour, captain of the 84th regiment—I headed my cavalry. The rebels spread over the plain, protected by a numerous and well served artillery. I attempted to flank them, but did not succeed. I left then two squadrons at the orders of the chief of brigade and major Nouvion, to attempt it anew, by reaching the tail of their column with my cavalry; we attacked the enemy from the two quarters at once, with such impetuosity that near 400 of theirs fell.

"Nouvion had a horse killed under him in the heat of the action, the success of which is much owing to his cool courage. Constantine Fauchet, one of my colleagues, who charged the brigands with him, was enveloped by them, was struck in the thigh with a dagger, and had his horse wounded in the head by a bayonet. The disorder into which this crowd of rebels was thrown induced me to fall upon their artillery, which I took sword in hand. The infantry seconded me in every movement very well, and came up to the charge with great order and impetuosity. I pursued the rascals to Baynard, a distance of about 5000 toises from the field of action, when they left 16 pieces of cannon, their ammunition carriages and provisions of all kinds, wines, brandies, tents, &c. &c.

"This affair cost us 10 men killed and several wounded. The enemy have lost upwards of 600, in the field of action and in their flight, I took about 80 prisoners.

[Signed]

"CHALBOS."

FRANCFORT, May 20.

The rapid advance of Custine, at the head of an army said to consist of 120,000 men, has created so general an apprehension throughout this city, that the principal inhabitants are removing with their effects to a place of more safety.

The commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the duke of Brunswick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garrison was permitted to march out with the honours of war, a day to be appointed for the purpose; it is, however, more than probable, that the success of Custine may alter his intentions.

BRUSSELS, May 27.

The victory of the 25th, at Famars, has been celebrated here with great festivity. Our accounts from the frontiers state nothing more than the necessary movements of the armies in surrounding Conde and Valenciennes. Particular circumspection is used, in our approaches to the latter place, from whence a sortie of the garrison is apprehended. The loss of the troops under general Clairfayt, at Auzain, proves to be greater than was at first supposed. The Dutch troops were also great sufferers.

The principal body of the enemy has, since the action at Famars, rallied in the neighbourhood of Bouchain, another party is forming at Douay; the second body, above 20,000 strong, is posted at the camp of Magdelaine, before Lille, to cover that city; whilst a third, less considerable, is formed at Maritime Flanders, to observe the enemy in that quarter. These dispositions announce a defence which must be productive of fresh slaughter, and prove that a project more subject to multiplied, and we fear insurmountable difficulties, than the attempt to conquer France, by arms, could not have been conceived.

P A R I S, May 23.

General Miaczinski was guillotined yesterday morning, at the Square de la Revolution. During his way to the spot of execution, he cried out incessantly to the crowd that followed him, "I die, the victim of a cabal. The people will one day regret my death; but it will be too late." The general was three times interrogated. On the first and second occasions, he criminated several national deputies, as well as general Westermann; on the third, he seemed to retract. His respite excited a strong interest in the Parisians, who were desirous of his pardon.

Philippe Devaux, adjutant-general of the northern army, and Dumourier's aid-de-camp, convicted of betraying the republic by executing his general's orders, was condemned last night, and executed this morning. He heard his sentence pronounced without emotion; "I have known," said he, "how to spill my blood, at the head of armies, in the defence of the people. I shall ascend the scaffold courageously; and may my death be useful to the people!"

The commandant of the army stationed at St. Maixent, has stated in a letter to the convention, that, as well as Thouars, Parthenai and Chataigneraie, are in the hands of the royalists, who are extremely numerous, and have many experienced leaders at their head. The commandant was about to quit St. Maixent to throw succours into Niort.

L O N D O N, May 30.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF CURGIES.

Friday, May 24, six o'clock in the morning.

In consequence of a council of war held the 22d instant, his serene highness the prince of Cobourg, generalissimo of the army of the allies, determined to attack the French army entrenched in the formidable camp of Famars, which had been the bulwark of France in the beginning of the century, under marshal Villars, and which was the only hope of the French since they were rapidly repulsed from the Netherlands.

In consequence, in the night between the 22d and 23d, a general movement was made of the allied forces. The corps, under the orders of colonel Mylius, set out from Ypres, and marched to the town of Armentures, by the way of Neuf Eglise. The Dutch army encamped at Orq and Marquisin, took possession of the small towns of Laurin, Turcoin, Roubaix, Vervik and Comines. The English, Prussians, and Hanoverians advanced from Baisieux, as far as the village of Sebourg.

The count de la Tour, encamped before Manbeuge, approached by Bavai, to the road leading from Valenciennes to Quefnoy.

Count Clairfayt passed Valenciennes by the wood of Raimmes, and the prince of Cobourg marched forward to the enemy's camp.

That camp had on its right wing the Scheldt, and on the left the Ronelle, which was covered by its front; an immense artillery, and a chain of redoubts, was also protected by an advanced camp, with three strong redoubts.

Yesterday the 23d, at the break of day, general Otto, commanding the prince of Cobourg's advanced guard, attacked and forced the advanced camp of the French, carried two of the redoubts, took seven cannon, killed a great many men, and made many prisoners. The last redoubt was carried after a most obstinate resistance.

At six in the evening, there were sixteen pieces of cannon taken. However, the battle, which was now become general, continued with the greatest ardour. The extreme valour of the allied troops made them cross the river Ronelle.

At eight o'clock, the prince of Cobourg, sure of the victory, advanced his head-quarters from Quefnoy to Curgies.

At nine, the enemy's camp was forced. The fugitives were pursued the whole night.

At five in the morning, the last redoubt was carried sword in hand, and the French patriots, driven entirely from an impregnable camp, fled precipitately to Valenciennes and Bouchain.

Their loss was very considerable. Our troops took from them in the night fifteen cannon, and there is reason to think that in all they lost more than thirty, several of which were of large calibre. Among the prisoners, is the marshal de Camp de Verges.

It is impossible to know, at this moment, all the details of this glorious and decisive action: we only know, that the Austrians, Prussians, English, Hanoverians, Hessians and Dutch, all emulated each other in signalizing their valour.

This day the entrenchments of Auzain will be attacked, and will no doubt be carried:—then Valenciennes, left to itself, as well as Conde, will no longer be able to resist the conquering army.

Friday, May 24—at noon.

The prince of Hohenlohe and the duke of York have acquired great glory.—The entrenchments of Mount Auzain are carried—Valenciennes is invested and blocked.—The French have thrown into it 10,000 men, and have fled to Bouchain and Cambray. Conde has been summoned for the last time. A great many deserters come over to us.

Saturday, May 25.

The corps of Prussians had been directed to attack the numerous body of French patriots which occupied the entrenched woods of Hafnon. It acquitted itself with the greatest success.

On the 23d, at six o'clock in the evening, the patriots were dislodged from all these woods and entrenchments, and were pursued till night. Three thousand of them threw themselves into the building belonging to the abbey of Hafnon, and were surrounded.

Yesterday (the 24th) at seven in the morning, the Prussians attacked them with the greatest intrepidity, with fixed bayonets, and in a few moments the French were all either cut to pieces or made prisoners. We know not as yet how many cannons fell into the hands of the victors.

The ten thousand patriots who threw themselves into Valenciennes, were driven thither against their will, by a body of Austrians, who cut off their retreat from Douay, to which place they wished to retire. It was thought better that they should carry inconvenience and dismay, and add to the want of provisions in Valenciennes.

M. Meak, who served as a volunteer in the affair of the 23d, was wounded.

The Dutch column, which advanced towards Turcoin on the 23d, was composed of 300 men of the regiment of Waldeck, 300 Swiss, and 100 dragoons; a body of 4000 French attacked this body, which, in spite of the enemy's superiority, resisted them. It was surrounded;—but, fighting with incredible valour, it at length forced its way through the enemy, and fell back to its former post, after a very trivial loss, considering that the force opposed to it was in the proportion of six to one.

June 3. The Leyden Gazette, of the 28th of May, contains the following article:

MANHEIM, May 19.

The necessity of succouring Mentz, blockaded on all sides, seems to have induced general Custine to make an effort, in which he has succeeded beyond all expectation. We are this day informed, that, having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmsier, and obliged him, after a vigorous resistance, to retreat beyond Queich; that he afterwards caused a part of his forces to attack the corps of the Prussian army, under the command of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, at Carlsberg, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, and abandon this important post to the French. We expect the date, confirmation, and particulars of these events.

Another heavy action took place in the environs of Landau, on the 17th. As far as we can learn at present, the French attacked the Imperial posts and a part of the prince of Conde's corps at Belheim, with so much fury, that they at first gained some advantage; but were in their turn obliged to retreat after the enemy had received a reinforcement. From Deux-Ponts we learn, that the French have again made an incursion into that duchy in great force. Not only the towns of Deux-Ponts and Homberg, but also Carlsberg, are in their hands. The Prussian troops have retired to Landstucht and Lautern, and the whole circle is in the highest alarm. A number of the inhabitants have fled with the most valuable of their effects. From Bluscastelle the French had taken away the magistrates, and all the people in office, and sent them to Mentz.

Yesterday Mr. Slater, the king's messenger, arrived with dispatches from the combined armies. These accounts state, that so far from being demolished by that victory which made the subject of our last Gazette Extraordinary, the French had been the first to shew themselves again in the field. They had successfully attacked a post occupied by the Dutch troops, and had completely routed them with the loss of 300 killed, and many more wounded and prisoners. The particulars of this action we shall no doubt be able to give to-morrow.

A gentleman of character arrived at Weymouth from Cherbourg, says, that at Cherbourg he read in a Paris Gazette the account of an important victory over the Insurgents of Poitou, by general Kellerman, who, after being acquitted of the charges brought against him, was sent to command in that quarter, till the arrival of general Biron.

June 4. The letters received yesterday from Ostend, dated the 31st ultimo, bring intelligence of the utmost

importance. The following are the particulars, as extracted from several:

"On the 20th, at night, there arrived at Ostend from England, 37 sail of transports, having on board the dragoon guards, the queen's light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raised in England, under the command of la Chartre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immense supply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, stores and provisions for the grand armies. The troops, horses and stores, were all landed safely.

"This morning a most unexpected alarm was given that the active republicans, whom, from the vain-glorious accounts published of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demolished, made a sortie from Lille, and had cut to pieces two of the best Dutch regiments. The Hollanders stood with their usual intrepidity, till their ranks were so thinned and broke as to make further resistance impossible, when the greater part of the survivors were taken prisoners.

"We had scarcely recovered from the intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that last night a body of French troops, to the amount of 7000, had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock of the 30th, had attacked Furnes; a body of Dutch and Austrian troops, to the number of 1200, who were posted there, made a vigorous resistance, but they were forced to yield to superior numbers.

"The French entered the place and took possession of all the stores and ammunition, deposited there for the use of the campaign. At this instant the flying Dutch and Austrians are entering Ostend for shelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panic which has seized all descriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but in the troops just arrived from England. Should they prevail, and the forage and other stores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, British, Hanoverian and Austrian, must perish, for they have no means of succour but from England.

Eight o'clock—in the Evening.

"This instant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Austrians. It is impossible for me to tell you the number. In the beginning of the attack, fearing the issue, the commandant of the garrison had taken measures for a retreat, and sent off what stores it was possible to save. In these carriages the wounded have also been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that so great a force had laded from England, wait for a reinforcement before they push their advantage hither; there was no other probable cause for their not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, and being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles distant. Couriers have been dispatched to acquaint the duke of York of this important movement, and every means is taken to save the grand armies from the dreadful consequences of the loss of the stores.

NEW-LONDON, July 11.

Saturday last arrived the brig Betsey, captain Caulkins, in fourteen days from Port-au-Prince.—On the 25th ult. he was boarded and brought to anchor under Heneaga, by a British privateer schooner from New-Providence, in order to search him for French property. After starting a considerable quantity of coffee upon deck, unheeding several calls of sugar, and breaking open the most of his letters (one of which directed to a merchant in Saybrook, they took away) he was permitted to proceed on his voyage. The next day he was boarded under Crooked-Island, by the privateer Betsey, from New-Providence, and went through a similar examination. The captain of which told him, that he had sent the brig States-General, captain Law, from Aux-Cayes, and schooner Maria, captain Wait, from Petit Guaves, into New-Providence, supposing them to have French property on board.

It appears by the latest arrivals at this port, that the British fleet which invested Martinique have gone to Jamaica.

LITCHFIELD, July 17.

New-Haven is said to be crowded with distressed Frenchmen from Cape Francois; and a gentleman from New-York assures us, that upwards of 200 sail of vessels had arrived at Bermuda, having on board the remnant of miserable families which escaped the horrid massacre; and that it is matter of doubt whether Boston or New-York will be sought as an asylum. It appeared most probable, however, that Boston will have preference.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

Captain Dennis, of the United States revenue cutter Vigilante, came up on Sunday evening from Sandy Hook.—He informs, that at 4 P. M. of the afternoon of said day, two leagues E. by S. of the Hook, spoke the British frigate Boston, of 32 guns, commanded by captain Courtney, having in company with him a small schooner of eight guns. Captain Courtney informed captain Dennis he would be very happy to see the French republican frigate Ambuscade, citizen Bompard, at any time within five days.—[If we are to judge from appearances on board the Ambuscade, it is more than probable he will be gratified with a sight of her.]

The following note was on the coffee-house book yesterday afternoon:—"Citizen Bompard's compliments wait captain Courtney—will meet him agreeable to invitation—hopes to find him at the Hook to-morrow. Dated Monday, July 20th."

We hear that nine vessels are chartered by different parties for the Hook, in order to see the action between the Ambuscade and the Boston frigate.

PITTSBURG, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 28, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Wilson, dated at Detroit the 17th instant, informing us, that the western Indians were then beginning to collect among themselves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the lake. We shall sail with the first wind to Detroit river, and go to Sandusky as soon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami."

Wednesday last a detachment of riflemen, under the command of lieutenant Gleen, and a few dismounted horsemen, commanded by cornet Brick, failed from this place for Fort Washington. The whole consisted of about eighty men.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Captain Art, of the schooner Charming Betsey, on his passage here from Tortuga, in lat. 24. 17, the 11th of this month, was boarded by an officer from the Penelope, a British thirty-two gun frigate, the captain's name he does not know—but supposes to be Rowley, who behaved with the greatest possible civility, on captain Art's explaining that he belonged to the United States—and gave him a certificate, that he had not found any French property on board. This was done with intention to prevent any cruelties from troubling captain Art.

How different the conduct of this captain of a British frigate, from that of the skippers of those cruising craft, which at present disturb the intercourse between the United States and the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 29th July.

"The Boston frigate has this morning sent up, per the revenue cutter, a challenge, which, after captain Dennis delivered it to citizen Bompard, he put it on the coffee-house books, viz.

"Subject Coffin, of the Boston, presents his compliments to citizen Bompard, of the Ambuscade, and will be happy to see him a few leagues from the Hook, and will wait ten days for him. Subject Courtney has only 32 guns, and hopes for his answer in that time."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 29th, 1793.

"There is an English frigate called the Boston, mounting 32 guns, off Sandy Hook—Captain Dennis, of the revenue cutter, spoke her yesterday—she has a tender with eight guns, and the captain, whose name is Courtney, sent word by captain Dennis, that he would be very glad to see the Ambuscade, and desired him to tell captain Bompard of it.

"It is said this morning, that the Ambuscade has received orders to sail in pursuit of her, and we may expect to hear of some bloody work if they meet."

BALTIMORE, August 2.

On Wednesday last, arrived at this port, the ship Samson, captain Barney, from Cape-François, which he left on the 11th of July, bound for St. Marc. On the 12th, he was boarded by an English privateer, the Flying-Fish, captain Gibson, of New-Providence. Upon the strictest examination made by captain Gibson, he was perfectly satisfied that the whole of the cargo, as well as the ship, was American property—that the ship's papers, and other vouchers, were so full and explicit, as to preclude every possible suspicion of unfairness: And therefore, with a becoming candour, he permitted captain Barney to proceed. On the 14th, at the entrance of St. Marc, the Samson was boarded by the boats of three other English privateers—the brig Mary, captain McIver, the schooner Curlew, captain Bowie, and the ship Henrietta, captain Brown: The officers of these privateers, captain Barney unhappily soon perceived, were actuated by principles very different from those of captain Gibson: In obedience to the rudest and most insolent orders, captain Barney delivered to them all his papers and keys; he informed them, without reserve, of the whole of the cargo, and of the money on board, exhibiting at the same time the requisite vouchers, to shew that the same was American property: captain Barney, moreover declared to them, that if they had a suspicion that any part of the cargo was not American, if they would disclose to him the ground of their suspicion, he could remove it by satisfactory vouchers. They declined all arguments; but asserted that the money on board must be French, and therefore the ship must be taken as a prize, to New-Providence; but, at the same time, it was proposed to captain Barney, that if he would deliver to them the cash, he might proceed on his voyage. This proposition was rejected with indignation, as the money was manifestly American property. The officers of the privateers then told captain Barney, that he was a prisoner; and immediately they took all the crew of the Samson, except the boatswain, the carpenter, and the cook, as prisoners, on board the privateers; and put her in charge of three prize-masters and eight men, all completely armed. On the 18th, on their course to Providence, after they had left the privateer, the prize-masters, in a peremptory manner, ordered captain Barney to deliver to them his wines and other stores. Captain Barney well knowing that these stores, being neutral, ought to have been considered by them as sacred, cautioned them, with a firmness becoming an American, not to appropriate to their use these stores, or any other property on board the ship. The prize-masters immediately called their people to arms, threatened to put captain Barney in irons, and declared that they would take and use, as they might please, every thing on board. It occurred to captain Barney, that this outrage on his property was only a prelude to something more serious, and that upon the same principle, they might the next day demand the key of his iron chest; and this apprehension was increased, from

a consideration of the gross ignorance, and of the vicious dispositions of those officers. Under this impression, he conceived it highly expedient to attempt regaining his vessel; and, on the 19th, at three o'clock, he accomplished his object, with the assistance of his boatwain, carpenter, and cook, and some passengers. Captain Barney immediately refused the command of his ship; and as his own sailors had been taken from him, he obliged the privateers men to work her into this port.

ANNAPOLIS, August 8.

From *The Baltimore Daily Repository*, of yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, August 3.

"Yesterday the Ambuscade returned much injured. She lost in the engagement, which lasted an hour and a quarter, 8 killed and 32 wounded. The Boston, having lost her main-top-mast, put before the wind, to gain time no doubt, in order to repair this material damage; the Ambuscade pursued, but not being able to come up with her, is returned."

Yesterday evening two of the officers of the Republican privateer, who were captured by the Boston frigate, and of course were on board during the action, say that the engagement between her and the Ambuscade began about half past five last Thursday morning, and lasted one hour and three quarters precisely, during which time each frigate behaved with the utmost bravery. The first broadside was given by the Boston, and all firing from this ship was extremely sharp and rapid, that from the Ambuscade was better directed, scarcely a shot missed telling.

One shot from the Ambuscade, about the middle of the action, killed captain Courtney and his first lieutenant of marines, and afterwards all the officers were wounded. In another of the Ambuscade's broadsides, the Boston received five shot between wind and water, and soon after her main-top-mast was carried away by another shot, which threw her men into confusion; and had they received another broadside from the Ambuscade, it is the opinion of our informants she must have struck, but she was lucky enough to be able to sheer off under all the sail she could crowd.—The Ambuscade soon after, say in twenty minutes, chased the Boston; they could see her after them for two hours—in the interim, a British brig hove in sight, and the Ambuscade not being able to come up with the Boston, captured this brig and brought her into New-York.

The Boston arrived at Cape-May, almost a wreck, and would have come up here to refit, until she was informed of two French frigates being in port, which obliged her to change her course.

City of Washington, August 2, 1793.

THE commissioners will meet at their office, on the 1st of September next. During their absence, attendance will be given at their office for making divisions of lots in Carrollsbury and Hamburg, subject to their confirmation when they meet.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of DICK, who says he is the property of PERCIBINE BOND, of St. Mary's county; he is about eighteen years of age, five feet five or six inches high; his clothing is an old ragged shirt and trousers, striped velvet waistcoat, and felt hat. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNT, sheriff
of Calvert county.

August 3d, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICK MATTHEWS, who says he is the property of RICHARD THOMAS, of Montgomery county; he is a very black fellow, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-seven or eight years old, and has lost the little toe off his right foot; his clothing are a white kersey jacket and breeches, old ragged shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes and stockings, the shoes nailed round and through the middle of the soles, he has also with him a nankeen jacket and breeches. The owner of said negro is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law, for his goal fees.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff.
St. Mary's county, July 26th, 1793.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of JOHN DEW, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully authenticated, by the last day of September next at farthest, that they may be settled and paid. All those who do not attend to this notice may depend that their claims thereafter will be excluded, and no notice taken of them, by

ELIZABETH DEW, Administratrix.
Calvert county, July 16, 1793.

LOST on the 10th June last, a red leather LOCKET BOOK, on the road from Nottingham to the cool springs, with a certificate in it, No. 47, dated 18th June, 1781, for £. 100 4 6, granted to ARTHUR BOND, for the use of Christopher Court and Co. and many other papers of value to none but the owner. Any person finding the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be duly satisfied by

JOHN SMITH, Patuxent
St. Mary's county, 10th July, 1793.

CHARLES TINGS,

Watch and Clock-Maker,
Church-street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly opposite the Printing-Office, where he executes his business with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and assiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of silver work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.—The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 31st day of August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webster's tavern, in Baltimore county, about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17, formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchased by Messrs. Stephen Stewart, and Co. and from which purchase they have been released.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Henry Howard, and from which he hath been released.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FOREST, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Elam Bailey, and from which he hath been released.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 85, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which he hath been released.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchased by Mr. John McLure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been released.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a short distance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and sixty-eight acres of LAND, being part of the reserves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARTFORD, Esq; purchased by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been released.

And on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messieurs CHRISTIES, originally purchased by Capt. Charles Wells, and Capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were released, and largely sold to Richard Alexander Contee, Esq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the sale by not bonding to the state of Maryland as required.

And on Thursday the 10th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at Mr. Maun's, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to sale the following property, to wit:

Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BILLINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of The HOMONY POT, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75 and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the same distance from Annapolis; two of those lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needless to give a more particular description of the above property, as all persons desirous of purchasing will view it before the day of sale:

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years, from the first day of December last, one fourth payable on the first day of December next, and so on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A. MR. ADDISON MURDOCK, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, as speedily as possible, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, who is authorized to settle and discharge them, and those who are indebted on bond or otherwise to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Callis, whose discharge shall be good against

CLEMENT BROOKE, } Executors.
and
ANTHONY ADDISON.

N. B. Those who may have any books or other property in their possession belonging to the estate are requested to return them without delay.

July 10, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Chaptico, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first of October next.

- 1st. MR. JOHN NEALE, St. Clement's Bay.
- 2d. Mrs. Elizabeth Long, St. Mary's county, Chaptico Forest.
- 3d. Mr. Anthony Alvery, St. Mary's county, Chaptico Forest.
- 4th. Mr. William Knott, near Chaptico, Maryland.
- 5th. Mr. Charles Llewellyn, St. Mary's county.
- 6th. Mr. John M. Williams, St. Mary's county, Clement's Bay.
- 7th. Doct. James Jordan, Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
- 8th. Francis Hamersley, Esq; Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, Post-master.

By virtue of writs of *condemni expensis* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock, PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called BROWSLEY HALL, and the other called WHITE PLAINS, containing about one hundred acres, more or less; taken as the property of THOMAS LANE, and sold to satisfy debts due David Stewart.

By virtue of writs of *condemni expensis* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called FLUSHING, and the other DEER CREEK, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of JOHN STEWART, and sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. James Stewart, assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, two NEGRO WOMEN; taken as the property of MARGARET, JOHN and RICHARD SAPPINGTON, administrators of Richard Sappington, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William French; and others.

And on the 26th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling House, and a small piece of ground adjoining; taken as the property of HENRY SIBELL, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

By authority from the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Milton Hill, in said county,

NEGROES, stock of different kinds, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles; of the estate of WILLIAM COURTS, deceased.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to attend at Milton Hill, in said county, on Monday the 18th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland, upon application to the subscriber, at the Treasury-Office, may be supplied with the several species of stock, certificates, &c. which are receivable in payment of their debts, upon reasonable terms. The said subscriber will purchase and dispose of all or any kind of stock, certificates, &c. at suitable prices.

THOMAS MUNROE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of this county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called ROPER'S RANGE, and the other ARNOLD GRAY, agreeably to an act of assembly.

JOHN COWMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called BARNABY MANOR, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

A. ADDISON.

July 26, 1793.

Lots in Bladensburg for Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery, appointing the subscriber a trustee, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements, lying in the town of Bladensburg, numbers nine and ten, late the property of PHILIP MILLER, deceased. These lots contain near Two Acres of ground, are well enclosed, and the buildings, which are wood, in pretty good repair. The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at twelve o'clock. The purchaser or purchasers, to give bond with approved security, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the day of sale. The creditors of Philip Miller, deceased, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancery, on or before the 10th of September next.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, trustee.

Bladensburg, July 17, 1793.

PROPOSALS For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled, The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physics, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work. A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronize this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

S C H E M E OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
300 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the
affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

S C H E M E OF WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

No. 1, 1 Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10 0
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlbrough,	320 0 0
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200 0 0
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto	100 0 0
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	37 10 0
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	63 0 0
145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,	435 0 0
First drawn blank,	1 0 0
173 Prizes.	£. 2250 0 0
577 Blanks.	
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250 0 0

M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlbrough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Trauman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerfon, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlbrough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlbrough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlbrough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

John Randall,
Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of
Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap
For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his
Friends and Customers.

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.
A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Messrs. TACORNIC, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRACKROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.
Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 14th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops; his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from

LUCY CRABBE.

Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES EWD, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

S C H E M E OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910 0 0
1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
1 ditto,	50 0 0
1 ditto,	46 0 0
647 ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
667 Prizes.	
3333 Blanks.	£. 7000

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Watkins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America. Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is relayed to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.